THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 75 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.)
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R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year) ..... $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

A Beautiful Face is a Silent Commendation.

Then, ladies, why do you not use "Gouraud's Oriental Cream," the most delicate preparation in use. Sold cheapest by Jos. Fleming, 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Keeler's Large Car Scales.

In constant use at our coal works for over seven years past, have weighed more loads, probably than any other scale in the State, and given entire satisfaction to us and our customers. CHAS. H. ACKER & CO.

Scale office, 38 Wood street, Pittsburgh, November 1, 1869.

Chandler's Folding School Desk

Is most take precedence over all the common desks now in use.

Professor of Elocution and Rhetoric, State Normal School, Michigan.

Comes to the *we plan* plan of school desks.

C. P. DE HASS,
Late Superintendent of Public Instruction, Iowa.

Pennsylvania and New England States for sale at 86, Clair Hotel, where sample may be seen.

W. D. Buffey,
Merchant Tailor, No. 28 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

Female Complaints

Should be cured, as they often can be, by a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. TTSS

Ask the Ladies Maids

And they will tell you that Phalon's Vitalia or Saliva for the Hair is the favorite article for reviving the natural tinge of blanched or fading ringlets. Clear as fluid glass, wholesome to the skin as water, undissolvable by the light, without any mineral odor and yielding no sediment, it defies competition and courts comparison. TTSS

The Genuine Liebig's Extract of Meat

Secures great economy, excellence in the preparation of beef tea. Buy none but that made by the "Liebig Extract of Meat Company." Baron Liebig's signature on every jar. For sale by druggists and grocers. J. MILHAU'S Sons, 183 Broadway, New York. TTSF

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LEGISLATIVE REFORM.

The Rings Now Being Formed—A More Numerous Body Proposed—The Speakership.

R. R. Brown, editor of the Clarion *Democrat*, a member of the House of Representatives last year, and member elect of the next House, has an article in the last issue of his paper on the subject of "Retrenchment and Reform," in which he says: "An effort will be made at the beginning of the next session in fact it is begun now—to form the Treasury ring, the corporation and the lobby rings. The pastors and chaplains are already in the field. Efforts will be made to put in a large number of officers, additional to those allowed by law, as was done last winter. Mr. Strang, who engineered that measure through successfully last session, is the leading Radical candidate for the Speaker of the next House. The contract for the *Legislative Record* has been signed, and Cameron man Geyer will be about at the opening to get a new lease for forty or fifty thousand dollars a year from the public treasury for continuating to print that expensive humbug.

"Mr. Mackey, the Treasurer's inflamens, and the use of the usual means, expects to be re-elected State Treasurer. The attempt will be to defeat any bill requiring the funds in the Treasury to be used for the benefit of the State, instead of loaned out for speculative purposes by the Treasurer and his friends. The tax bill, which was defeated last session by others of a like nature, will doubtless be pushed forward. Some millions of dollars of immortal interests will be taxed heavily, in order that an unexpended balance of several millions may always be in the hands of the Treasurer, to be loaned out at interest for the profit of himself and friends. The cattle bill will not fail to make its annual appearance—everything is a new thing with it. The corporation, railroad charters—legislation for the relief and shortage of railroad and other soulless corporations is the watchword of many other schemes, not yet made public, will be pushed by the three rings.

The Crawford *Journal*, Republican, says: "The Pennsylvania Legislature is too small in numbers for so large a State. And brains and honesty, too, are more concentrated in a small State Legislature. Ours has been notoriously minus these articles for a number of years; and if it cannot be increased in the latter body any way, let us have an increased representation. It is certainly high time something was done to change the notions of our legislators. The idea of electing men togo to Harrisburg simply to do the bidding of the railroad and other corporations is too transparent a swindle to last much longer. Will the next Legislature do anything, or will the next Legislature do something this winter to reform this evil?"

The Blair County *Radical*, in an article headed "Our Opportunity," says: "The Legislature soon to meet can insure the Republican party a lease of power for years if it will. There never was a more favorable opportunity to set men to do a lasting duty to their constituence and posterity. The rocks upon which, if not avoided, we will surely wreck are exposed. One is the master of the ring smooth, mantle covered Additional Officer; the rugged, dangerous Rocks of Increase of Pay; the some thee of Document, *Record*, Indexing, Printing, Folding and Franking, Pig, Bill in the channel, and the stupendous Gale reaching from the Legislative 'ring,' on Capitol Hill, to the Treasurer's office. These rocks have been known for years, but the high tide has never been in time to clear them. The waters are receding now, and nothing but a skilled pilotting can save us from wreck. Let us see to it that we lend us in the new Legislature—a man that recognizes the fact that we are a great republic of yeomen, if so, give him the wheel and Pennsylvania is Republican for all time to come.

"Invisible," the Harrisburg correspondent of the Blair county *Radical*, refers to the Speakership question as follows: The contest for the House Speakership is fairly started and several states are set up. So far I have heard of the following candidates: Additional Officer Strang, of Tioga; ex-Speaker Johnson, of Crawford; Webb, of Bradford; and Additional Officer Adair, of Philadelphia. Strang has some show of success, he having, it is said, the majority of the Philadelphia delegation for him. There is a feeling abroad, however, against "eternal Hiness" that. No man is more entitled to the support of Davis and his clique than Strang, and no man is less deserving of the votes of honest members. If Strang is successful, Davis is to be Chairman of Ways and Means and Adair is to be well taken care of for his influence for or against his re-election. Johnson, the friends of honesty, the lobby, and the hangers on generally are all for Strang. Johnson is a good man, and for that reason he will not be put upon the country districts. Webb is in the House on the country ticket, having been put upon the ticket a few days before the election, and was only elected because the friends of Nelson W. Ackley, who was killed in a railroad accident. Webb was a member last year and year and a half and is said to be a good character for honesty and efficiency. He was mentioned for the Speakership last year, but Miller got into it, and Adair can scarcely write his name, and is a favorite hope for country members with quite an influence at Wolf's.

The Altoona *Radical* says: The Pittsburgh *Gazette* in its dearth of news for the past week attributed our disaffection in Huntingdon county to the operations of the "Credit Mobilier System" there. The statement may be true to the extent that the fuels are not known, but in Huntingdon and the adjoining counties, where it is well known their opposition against the system under the late organizations, it will furnish additional proof of the inborn and dissimilar of the Gazette.

The Lancaster *Express* gives its views on the Speakership question as follows: "Hon. John B. Strang, of Tioga county, the most conspicuous champion of the pasting and folding swindle as well as of other rascally measures in the last Legislature, is a candidate for the Speaker of the House at the coming session, and that he will be very strongly supported for the position by the Radical delegation from the Republican counties of this county against the corrupt ring of which Mr. Strang was the head, it would be idle to suppose. But any of our Lancaster members could be induced to support him for any such purpose, is a stange and we hope that the event will prove that a majority of the Representatives from other parts of the State are of a like mind. Mr. Strang is probably well enough qualified for the place, so far as talent and experience are concerned, but besides these qualifications, the Speaker should be a man of unimpeachable integrity, and the gentleman in question lamentably fails.

Mr. Peabody's Benefaction.

The following is believed to be a complete list of George Peabody's gifts to public institutions, the poor, his relatives, etc., so far as they are known to the world:

To the Southern Educational Fund	$2,500,000
To the Institute at Baltimore	1,400,000
To the Institute at Danvers	200,000
To the poor of London	1,750,000
To Harvard University	150,000
To Yale College	150,000
To Washington College	20,000
To other objects	300,000
To relatives	1,000,000
Total	$7,500,000

Mr. Lyman, appointed by the New York Farmers' Club to visit the West and inspect the manufacture of sugar from sorghum, has reported that he had visited Ohio and Kentucky, where he found in some instances, that the sorghum cane was carried on to a large extent. The method pursued in the manufacture of cane sugar. The cultivation of the sorghum is on the decline, for the reason that the sweet juiciness can obtain more money for corn, which is largely used in the manufacture of whisky. Ohio, Kentucky and Illinois are the great sorgho producers.

Every loyalty finds a common footing upon scientific ground. Among the illustrious personages about to congregate at Soden, are the Crown Prince of Prussia, the Grand Vizier, Omer Pacha, and Serdah Ekrim, the Emperor of Austria, the Duke of Aosta, Prince Henry of Holland, and a host of other royal lights of lesser grade.

The Kelley's Island grape crop this year is rather better than was expected a month ago. This is owing to the large size of the berries, and one thousand tons of the fruit, will be gathered these up so thoroughly they could not be sent. The price of grapes for wine has been higher than for many years. Many of the grape growers sold their entire crop for seven cents per pound for Catawbas, and five cents a pound for Isabellas.

Ex-Senator Morton it is said, that while he is in favor of the immediate recognition of belligerent rights of Cuba, as he has always been, he has not decided to make a speech in the Senate to that effect, at the opening of the Senate, as has been stated in the newspapers.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1869. NO. 18.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Arrest of a Man at Compeigne who Declared his Intention to Assassinate Napoleon---Victor Emanuel Improving Slightly---The Dalmatian Outbreak---Funeral Services of George Peabody to be Held at Westminster Abbey---Free Navigation of the Dardanelles---Isabella Will not Abdicate in Favor of the Prince of Asturias---The Mazzinians Said to be Plotting an Insurrection in Italy.

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The Outbreak in Dalmatia.

RAGUSA, DALMATIA, November 7.—Official telegrams state that the Austrian forces operating against the Dalmatian insurgents at and south of Cataro have, after considerable and severe fighting, captured and partially burned down the towns of Fobootie and Maiza. The insurgents just previous to their defeat blew up Fort Stanevich.

A World-be Assassin Arrested.

PARIS, November 8.—An unknown man, while prowling about Compeigne yesterday, was taken into custody. Upon being searched he was found armed. He admitted his intention to assassinate the Emperor.

Sick.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is quite ill.

Condition of Victor Emanuel.

FLORENCE, November 7.—His Majesty King Victor Emanuel remains in a critical condition of health. He is seriously ill and confined to his bed. The medical bulletin issued to-day announces that he is laboring under a fierce attack, and that a miliary eruption appeared on the surface of the skin, generally over his body, during the past night. The King was duly informed of the fact that his life was in danger at an early hour this morning. He received the news calmly, and sent for a clerical confessor, from whom, after compliance with the Catholic rules of belief, he received absolution and the holy sacrament, after having apparently regained tranquility of mind. During the afternoon it was reported that the King was slightly improving.

Funeral Services over George Peabody.

LONDON, November 8.—By command of the Queen, funeral services will be held over the remains of George Peabody in Westminster Abbey on Friday.

Reception at Compeigne.

PARIS, November 8.—Invitations have been issued for a reception at Compeigne next Wednesday. The Emperor, the American minister, is among the invited guests.

Insurrection Feared in Italy.

The *Presse* says the Ministers of War and Marine have been called to Compeigne, to consult with the Emperor on measures to be taken in the event of the death of the King of Italy, especially as fears are entertained that the Mazzinians are plotting an insurrection in Italy, to take place at the end of the present month.

Rochefort.

PARIS, November 8.—Midnight—At a late hour to night a crowd of 1,500 citizens accompanied Henri Rochefort to his hotel, eyring, Cheering for Rochefort. The police did not interfere with the demonstration.

Free Navigation of the Dardanelles.

LONDON, November 8.—Dispatches from Constantinople report the success of the combined efforts of the British and Austrian Ministers, there is a prospect of securing the free navigation of the Dardanelles for the merchant marine of all nations. The Grand Vizier and foreign envoys have been favorably received by the Sultan, who shows a disposition to concede their demands.

Russia and Bokhara.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 8.—The son of the Emir of Bokhara arrived here last week, and was received by the Emperor. The envoy, who addressed him with much cordiality, and expressed the hope that friendly relations between Russia and Bokhara would never suffer interruption.

Isabella Won't Abdicate.

MADRID, November 8.—A manifesto was issued to-day by Isabella, in which she announcing her abdication of the throne in favor of the Prince of Asturias, but at the last moment a telegram was received from Paris, purporting to be from the Queen, the publication of the document.

Funeral of Riego.

The funeral of Riego was commemorated yesterday. Immense crowds paraded through the streets, cries of "Viva Republica" were raised, but were immediately silenced by the bystanders.

TRIESTE, November 8.—Dispatches from Cattaro announce that armed resistance in the Cattaro and Bunna districts has been completely subdued.

Vessels Arrived Out.

LONDON, November 8.—The steamers Sumatra, Atlanta and Hansa, from New York, have arrived out.

London Money Market.

LONDON, November 8, Evening.—Consols 93¾ for money. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20 bonds, 80¾. Stocks firm; Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central, 96¾; Atlantic and Great Western 19; stocks steady.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, November 8.—Bourse firm; rentes 70 francs 30 centimes.

Liverpool Marke s.

LIVERPOOL, November 8.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 11¼d; Orleans 12d; sales of 10,000 bales.

California white wheat 10s 2d; red western 9s 11d; winter 9s 2d. Western flour 28s. Corn, 34s 6d. Pork, 102s 6d. Beef 90s. Lard 70s. Provisions—Pork 102s 6d. Beef 90s. Lard 70s. Cheese 69s. Tallow 43s 6d.

Common rosin 5s 6d. Fine 10s. Spirits petroleum 1s; refined 9d. Tallow 0s 9d. Tar—Archangel 22s. Linseed oil 28s.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, November 8.—Linseed cakes £10 15s. Linseed oil 28s. Calcutta linseed 57s. Sperm oil £85. Spirits petroleum 1s 6d. Calcutta linseed 6s 9d. Rosin—Spirits of turpentine 35s.

Petroleum Markets.

Petroleum at Antwerp firm at 61½ francs. LIVERPOOL, November 8.—Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, November 8.—Petroleum quiet at 7 shillings 2d goods.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, November 8.—Cotton at Havre quiet and steady at 140½ francs on spot; 135 francs afloat.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 8, 1869.
GOLD CLEARING HOUSE.

The Gold Exchange Bank having abolished its banking department, is in negotiation with the Gold Clearing House Association to make its deposit for clearing balances. Should their arrangements be completed the facts are not known, but in Huntingdon and the adjoining counties, where it is well known their opposition against the system under the late organizations, it will furnish additional proof of the inborn and dissimilar of the Gazette.

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CAPTAIN ADAMS's report of his explorations of the Colorado River and the adjacent country, given herewith, will repay the reader who gives it an attentive perusal with a large amount of interesting information concerning a portion of our country hardly better known than the interior of Africa. The explorer is from Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and has been engaged for five or six years in explorations in the regions to which the present report mainly relates.

THE particulars of a shocking case of wife-murder are given in our columns today. Whisky was at the bottom of the inhuman transaction, which occurred in a neighborhood where, we venture to say, there are ten times as many places licensed to sell liquor as any right-minded person will pretend there should be. Of late crime has been fearfully on the increase in this community, and in a vast majority of cases whisky can be identified as the cause. Is it not time that the License Board commenced revoking some of the licenses they have granted?

THE RAWLINS Fund has not been filled up to the fifty thousand dollars originally intended, and the subscription has been closed. This is simply discreditable, especially to the West, from which quarter the subscriptions ought to be liberal and prompt. RAWLINS was a genuine man, and had he lived his course would have been upward inevitably. He died poor, when he might have been rich by lifting his finger. He was a true son of the West, and that part of the country which aspires to embrace the Capital of the Nation, should see to it that the Fund is filled up without delay.

CERTAIN Ohio Republican politicians are said to be in Washington laboring to procure the removal of certain Federal office-holders, on the ground that they were defective in the late canvass; but the appointing power, it is said, requires some little reasons, especially where the persons charged are performing the duties of their offices with more than average ability. A similar raid was attempted from this State immediately after the election; but thus far it has resulted in nothing satisfactory to those engaged in it. It is probable that New York will repeat the dose, and with like result. When such charges come to be sifted, it will appear in a large majority of cases that the results complained of were due to causes beyond the reach of a few office-holders. If, however, it should appear that any have gone over to the enemy, let them place to others who are faithful to the principles of the party; but it would be unjust to visit on the heads of faithful officers the consequences of the unpopularity of candidates and the mismanagement of party leaders.

THE ONLY RIGHT WAY.

While the opportunity remains, it will be wise for Councils to order a thorough examination of all the material points connected with the location of the proposed new water works. It may be that the site which has already been adopted by a majority of the members of the Select branch, is the best that can be had—but it may *not* be so. The great diversity of opinion which exists in regard to the eligibility of the location and the cost of the grounds, proves that there are grave doubts as to the site being the most suitable and economical. The means which intelligent men ordinarily employ before investing large sums in grounds and buildings, have not been used by the Councils, and of course their judgment cannot help being called in question. One man's opinion upon a question of which he has little or no practical or scientific knowledge, is about as good as another's; and a dozen men in Council cannot form a better judgment as to the more abstruse problems in hydraulics than a dozen men of equal average ability who may be out of that body. What we are solicitous to have Councils avoid is the fault of hastily jumping at conclusions, only to ascertain in the future that a most disastrous mistake has been committed—that tens of thousands of dollars have been literally squandered without benefit to the public. We would have them take the proper precaution to provide against all risk of loss from improper location, by selecting the very best site which can be had. To arrive at this result, many things are to be considered—and, among the first, the most important are those which can only be determined by a competent hydraulic engineer. The skill and experience of such a person are as essential in the location and planning of a water works, as are those of an architect in the construction of a building. No committee and no councils would pretend to arrange the details for a municipal hall, without the aid of the master builder. How absurd, then, to attempt to decide upon a matter much farther beyond the scope of their judgment—a matter comprehending all the essential principles for supplying a city with water for half a century, and involving the expenditure of millions of dollars. In public enterprises of such magnitude, it is worse than foolish—it is criminal—to proceed without first employing all those prudential means which are obtainable, to guard against the waste of means which, under the most rigid economy and keenest foresight, is too apt to occur in the disbursement of large sums of money. That Councils have not done so is quite apparent from the protracted struggle which has been witnessed in their chambers, between those on the one hand who are laboring to get the ordinance through, and those on the other who are straining every nerve to defeat it. There is further proof of their dereliction, in the charges of "jobbery" and "speculation" which are freely made outside of Councils, and which never would have been heard had the precautionary measures suggested been taken. If Councils had, in a business like manner, employed the best skill they could command to arrange a plan and report all the facts, giving such professional and scientific data as were required, they would in all probability have had no difficulty in arriving at a conclusion based upon an intelligent exercise of judgment. Such a course is always wise and prudent; and, in dealing with the public, if it serves no other good purpose, it at least prevents the suspicion of favoritism and corruption. This may seem immaterial to those who have a conclusion of their own, but it is a matter of no light importance. A party cannot hope long to maintain supremacy, either in municipal or national affairs, while it habitually neglects those means deemed essential to the public welfare, and especially those which guarantee honesty and economy in the disbursement of taxes. The people will not be put off with the simple declaration on the part of their servants, that "everything is all right." They must be satisfied, from the course pursued by those servants, that *there can be nothing wrong*. We would urge this consideration upon our Republican friends in Councils, and beg them not to lay themselves open to the charge of jobbery, by neglecting the only safe means to guard against it, and satisfy the people that the best possible use is to be made of their money. The suspicion of jobbery is bad enough, even though it should be no more than suspicion; and parties are not only weakened, but often defeated by needless leaving a mistrust which ought to be carefully and scrupulously avoided.

CLEMENCY EXTRAORDINARY.

Had any one predicted two years ago that the editor of the *Lanterne* would be permitted to return to Paris unmolested by the agents of NAPOLEON III., he would have been regarded as wholly ignorant of the French people, the disposition of their ruler, and the nature of the frequent attacks aimed at NAPOLEON's rule by the most daring of all writers, and upon equally with him. ROCHEFORT has said more bitter things of NAPOLEON and Eugenie than all the rest of the French editors together. His fame is based upon the arrows he aimed directly at the pet projects, the steadfast supporters, and the professed friends of the Emperor. History furnishes abundant instances in which the apparent mildness of a mighty ruler was exercised for the special benefit of a prominent offender. Generally, such cases were remarkable for the leniency displayed by the person chiefly interested; but in ROCHEFORT's case, where his greatest enemies are supposed to be the counsellors of the Emperor, and who have been wounded in his service, the matter assumes an entirely different phase. Certainly NAPOLEON's views have not changed any more than the editor has changed towards the Emperor. No one will believe that the injury inflicted upon ROCHEFORT in his banishment has softened his feelings towards the chief cause, neither will it be deemed probable that the Emperor hates less the man he has injured. Clearly it is not a case of reconciliation, where there did not exist bonds of friendship. All the world knows ROCHEFORT's animosity to the present rule, and the annoyance he has caused NAPOLEON. The result of the last election in Paris showed the editor's popularity among the masses. His return to the theater of his first exploits cannot fail to produce perceptible effects upon the susceptible populace. Our knowledge of the French character precludes the thought that in his coming or going, ROCHEFORT would be permitted to pass unheeded by the excitable populace, especially at the present time, when the working classes are in a ferment—"strikes" the order of the day, and contradictory rumors concerning the condition of the Emperor's health common street talk. On this account, what might at another time pass unnoticed assumes importance, and the sudden change in the policy which permits the return of the editor of the *Lanterne* seems to need an explanation.

ETHICS OF CORNERS.

French has well illustrated the mischiefs arising from softening down words applied to vices and crimes. Fewer men would have ever indulged to excess in wine, if *drunk* was the only term they ever heard applied to inebriety. The same is the case with licentiousness and with mercantile transactions that are not on the square. Something of the sort we recognize in this matter of "corners." In all ordinary cases, in human entries into a conspiracy against another for his overthrow, resorting to a variety of measures to put his victim off his guard, and, to this end, takes advantage of the precedents of friendship and apparently mutual confidence, he counts into the cost of the operation the unpleasantness of the odium which attaches to treachery and double dealing. But let him once succeed in introducing a new term into the vocabulary of the times, let what is, in essence, a conspiracy of swindlers become, upon the lips of men, a mere "corner," and a cardinal point is gained.

There is certainly such a thing as commercial ethics. The man who buys and sells is just as much under obligation to render his equivalent to society for what he calls his profit, as the mechanic or the day laborer for his wages. The ultimate *rationale* of the contempt we feel for the able bodied pauper is found in the fact that he is willing to feed on society without making any return for the bread he eats. Substitute indignation for contempt, and we have here also the secret of our feelings towards the pickpocket, the burglar or the highwayman. They all want to get your money without giving you or anyone else anything for it. They watch in their various ways to catch you in a dark corner, when they practice upon you the principles of their respective professions.

This view of the financial transactions we are discussing is, we confess, not a very flattering one, yet we conceive it to be that which most readily commends itself to the common sense and the moral sense of the impartial. Let a man, by manœuvring in which these principles are found enunciated most strongly by some of these very conspirators, in circumstances differing only in the changed ownership of the bull and the ox of the fable.

Mutual confidence lies at the basis of all mercantile activity. Trade could not continue for a day on the principle that every man is to arm himself at every point against all possible schemes and combinations for his destruction. We have to assume a general friendliness of our fellowmen toward us—certainly of those with whom we are in close business relations—or the precautionary measures that would have to be adopted, would so embarrass business as to bring it to an absolute stand. The man is not only a dishonest man who takes treacherous advantage of this fact, but he is a universal enemy to society, and the conscience of society cannot be too sensitive in regard to such criminality. Such men would doubtless be simply amused to be referred to scriptural authority, but it is nevertheless a fact that SOLOMON's wisdom indorses the curses following enterprises which would coin the necessities of the community into selfish lucre.

From all accounts the "man and brother" is still the subject of atrocious outrages and atrocities. At a convention of colored men held recently at Macon, a committee appointed to glean facts concerning outrages perpetrated upon the enfranchised race in Georgia, reported twenty-nine murders as having actually been committed in seventeen counties, besides "the numerous murders in Talnall county, the list of outrages embracing all the deviltries practiced during the war and the hearty Southern co-operation with Frank Bond's arguments, in seven counties hundred-weight for half a century, and involving the expenditure of millions of dollars. In public enterprises of such magnitude, it is worse than foolish—it is criminal—to proceed without first employing all those prudential means which are obtainable, to guard against the waste of means which, under the most rigid economy and keenest foresight, is too apt to occur in the disbursement of large sums of money. That Councils have not done so is quite apparent from the protracted struggle which has been witnessed in their chambers, between those on the one hand who are laboring to get the ordinance through, and those on the other who are straining every nerve to defeat it. There is further proof of their dereliction, in the charges of "jobbery" and "speculation" which are freely made outside of Councils, and which never would have been heard had the precautionary measures suggested been taken. If Councils had, in a business like manner, employed the best skill they could command to arrange a plan and report all the facts, giving such professional and scientific data as were required, they would in all probability have had no difficulty in arriving at a conclusion based upon an intelligent exercise of judgment. Such a course is always wise and prudent; and, in dealing with the public, if it serves no other good purpose, it at least prevents the suspicion of favoritism and corruption. This may seem immaterial to those who have a conclusion of their own, but it is a matter of no light importance. A party cannot hope long to maintain supremacy, either in municipal or national affairs, while it habitually neglects those means deemed essential to the public welfare, and especially those which guarantee honesty and economy in the disbursement of taxes. The people will not be put off with the simple declaration on the part of their servants, that "everything is all right." They must be satisfied, from the course pursued by those servants, that *there can be nothing wrong*. We would urge this consideration upon our Republican friends in Councils, and beg them not to lay themselves open to the charge of jobbery, by neglecting the only safe means to guard against it, and satisfy the people that the best possible use is to be made of their money. The suspicion of jobbery is bad enough, even though it should be no more than suspicion; and parties are not only weakened, but often defeated by needless leaving a mistrust which ought to be carefully and scrupulously avoided.

CLEMENCY EXTRAORDINARY.

Had any one predicted two years ago that the editor of the *Lanterne* would be permitted to return to Paris unmolested by the agents of NAPOLEON III., he would have been regarded as wholly ignorant of the French people, the disposition of their ruler, and the nature of the frequent attacks aimed at NAPOLEON's rule by the most daring of all writers, and upon equally with him. ROCHEFORT has said more bitter things of NAPOLEON and Eugenie than all the rest of the French editors together. His fame is based upon the arrows he aimed directly at the pet projects, the steadfast supporters, and the professed friends of the Emperor. History furnishes abundant instances in which the apparent mildness of a mighty ruler was exercised for the special benefit of a prominent offender. Generally, such cases were remarkable for the leniency displayed by the person chiefly interested; but in ROCHEFORT's

EXPLORATION OF THE COLORADO.

A Report to the Secretary of War.

Mineral Resources--The Great Canons --Ruins of Cities and Fortifications.

BY CAPTAIN SAMUEL ADAMS.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 6, 1869.

The following account of the late explorations along the Colorado river, extending from the upper waters in the Rocky Mountains, has been submitted to the Secretary of War by Capt. Samuel Adams, who has spent nearly five years in ascertaining the extraordinary features of that river. Though not in Government employ, he was encouraged to make his last descent of the canons by several prominent officers of the Government, and when he started the expedition embodied the principal result of the exploration of this neglected and misrepresented stream. It will be seen that the mineral resources of the almost unknown country through which it passes, it took occasion then to state what were my views respecting the territory and river above the point I had ascended, which was about six hundred and sixty-five miles from the mouth of the Colorado river. Since making that report I have had favorable opportunities from personal observation to see the country of the Grand and Green rivers and their tributaries. From this I have been strengthened in my faith in the statements embodied in that report. Had the appropriation intended for the improvement of certain rivers extended to the Colorado, as was the belief of Secretary Stanton and others, I should ere this, at his request, have been ascending that stream with a steamer constructed for the purpose. But, ascertaining when in San Francisco, that the Colorado was not included in the appropriation, the proposed expedition did not start on its mission. About four months since I went to Breckinridge, which is about eight miles from the main divide of the Rocky Mountains, in Rocky Mountains, with four boats constructed upon the ground, the largest of which was twenty-two feet in length. The material used had to construct those, the quality of the lumber, the want of the mill for sawing, and the rapid failing of the water in the river, prevented me building in every respect as I should have desired. On the 25th of July, with two of my boats—manned by three others beside myself—we started for our destination upon the waters of the Blue; the other two boats, with provisions, &c., I sent by teams to a point twelve miles below, at the mouth of the Blue river, the point where I had left the country of the Grand and Green rivers and their tributaries, from the mouth of Cave Canon, the third one mile from the head of Grand Canon, and the fourth one mile below this.

August 5th and 10th found us without a boat, almost destitute of salt, and reduced to fifteen rations of flour, bacon and coffee, our cooking utensils and all our cares. The night of August 10th—Built a cedar raft, 5 by 16 feet, and trusted to my passage through the Grand river thirty miles, passing through wild oats, barley, rye, timothy, clover and wheat, which extended on both sides. The latter on the bars over 6 feet in height. Here and there we saw wild peaches and crab apples, and grapevines, currants, gooseberries and grain were much further advanced than we would have supposed. The cedar, cotton-wood and pine increasing in size, although upon the summits of the mountains and hills more evidence was seen of the former presence of ice. From the country through which we had passed. When we came to Rock Canon, I ascended a hill of the same about nine hundred feet. There I found an excellent quality of white marble. The view I had of the country southward was becoming more favorable. I expressed confidence to my companions that the canons were in the current. Mr. Twible took our blankets, matches, &c., and myself three days' rations, and began to ascend the mountain to a point three miles below. Mountain ships we had undergone in packing provisions and repairing our boats made it about impossible for us to make the trial.

Mr. Leib and myself started on the raft to the head of the canon. It swung around in an eddy at the foot of the rapids, and before we pushed her out, and in a moment she shot like an arrow down the rapid descent. We both grasped the cross pieces of the raft to which our provisions were lashed. He sank to his chest under the surface, but rose again at a distance of eighty feet, when our raft, in the midst of the current, struck and parted. Here we lost a large portion of our provisions. The raft was thus separated, and by swinging three of the logs below found another, and succeeded in getting her ashore, with what provisions we had left.

We ascertained we now had but eight days provisions. Before we could construct a raft, and proceeded twenty miles, the mountains in the south-west becoming less, when we passed through a canon of canons. Here the labor was the most difficult. In this our raft again struck, and we lost all our salt, all of the cooking utensils except our frying pan, and most of our flour and bacon were lost. We were almost worn out by the excessive fatigue and exposure in the water. For the quality of bread that it not been for the healthy climate, that all of us would have suffered from sickness.

We had now descended six thousand feet. One of the main objects of the expedition had been accomplished, which was to ascertain where was the principal fall of water, and at the point where we started on the mountains, a thousand feet above the sea, and the Pacific coast. It is satisfied that boating more could be done by using further arguments to go on, and in the greatest necessity, to be carried to cross the country by land to Delaware Flats, the western base of the Rocky Mountains, I am satisfied that we had gone over the most difficult portion of our route.

Three years before I stood at the head of the Rock or Big Canon of the Colorado river, and looking northward for the first time, saw the long, snake, Roaring Fork, Little Grand and Grand rivers, in one grand view. In passing by the mouths of many of these we were apt to be deceived in the extent of country and quantity of timber along each. In ascending several of these streams I was surprised in every instance to find the country more extensive, and the most luxurious grass and grain, the latter not confined to a few acres, but extending as far as the eye could reach. Along these, and the entire country southward, the finest facilities are afforded for stock raising. Tall wells or springs are found a hundred feet in depth and forty feet up beneath the surface. Here we found the choice of being confined in the penitentiary for life, but preferred death by hanging by hand labor. Having effected his escape from prison, his chances of life are somewhat improved.

A CORRESPONDENT of a New York journal pays this rather equivocal compliment to the city of St. Louis: "Mike McCoole is a divinity here. He is much better known than the Mayor of the city, and he has friends who would spend their last dollar to get him out of trouble."

CORNS AND BUNIONS

Have been for ages—a pest—and are now, until by the use of

PETERSON'S OINTMENT

A CURE IS PROMPTLY AND EFFECTUALLY MADE.

To this statement *Hundreds* in this community will testify. Those desiring to use it may obtain it at

RANKIN'S DRUG STORE

44 SIXTH STREET.

PRICE 50 CENTS. PRICE BY MAIL, 60 CTS.

DR. SARGENT'S

COUGH SYRUP,

The Great Remedy for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

is sure and speedy. In its action, perfectly safe and harmless, exercises a specific influence on the lungs, assists expectoration, abates fever, and allays the tickling which occasions the cough. At the incipient, changeable season of the year, colds are easily taken and, not relieved at once, may result in Consumption. As a preventive, every family should have a bottle on hand, and save much expense and suffering. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

The following is the experience of every one who has filed this Remedy:

PLAIN GROVE, December 27, 1868.

MR. GEO. A. KELLY—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in stating that I have used your Cough Syrup in my family, and have always found it an effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, &c., and can heartily recommend it as a safe and valuable medicine.

REV. J. E. WHITTEN.

CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for this Syrup, but if your druggist does not have it, request him to order it. Sent by mail upon receipt of price.

SOLE PROPRIETOR.

GEO. A. KELLY,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Cor. Wood street and Second avenue,

6 PITTSBURGH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS this day dissolved his interest and retires from the firm of

MELLING, ESTEP & CO.,

Window Glass Manufacturers, to GEO. NORCROSS, CHAS. KEIGENBAUER, W. MCCOLLISTER and JAS. COLLINS, members of the above firm.

VALENTINE LORENTZ.

Pittsburgh, November 2, 1869.

CHANDELIERS,

BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c.

We are now receiving our Fall Stock of

GAS FIXTURES,

Which is the largest ever offered in the two cities, and comprises the FINEST AND LATEST DESIGNS FROM ONE TO TWELVE LIGHTS, which we are now offering at REDUCED PRICES.

WELDON & KELLY,

147 WOOD STREET,

Between Fifth and Sixth avenue,

TAYLOR'S

COMPOUND CONDENSED

LYE,

PATENTED MAY 2d, 1869,

The best Soap Maker in the world for sale Wholesale by

WYLE & GRAHAM,

13 S. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

SMITH & PORTER,

LOCOMOTIVE BUILDERS,

CITY OFFICE:

Corner Water Street and Cherry Alley.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

Something New!

LADIES'

French Suits,

AT

Half Price

FINE BLACK

Astrachan Coats,

AT $12 00.

BLACK AND COLORED

CLOTH SACQUES,

ARAB SHAWLS,

AT COST.

Striped Shawls,

IN LATEST STYLES.

BLACK VELVETS

AND

VELVETEENS,

FULL LINES,

AT

T. F. Phillips',

87

Market Street.

JUST OPENED,

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Silks, Poplins, Empress Cloths, Biaritz Satin-faced Merinos, French Merinos, Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins, Wool Plaids, Cashmere Plaids, Plaid Poplins, Mantilla Velvets, Astracans, Chinchillas and Beaver Cloths, Fine Plaid and Striped Wool Shawls, Cashmere and Broche Shawls, Blankets, Flannels Cloths, Cassimeres And Jeans,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

POPLIN BIARRITZ,

Navy Blue, the Fashionable Color,

FOR SALE BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

THE PITTSBURGH

VINEGAR

WORKS.

Ballou & Adams,

167, 168, 169 and 170

SECOND AVENUE,

Are now prepared to furnish VINEGAR at LOW MARKET RATES. Attention is particularly called to our

EXTRA WINE VINEGAR.

THE HENDERSON

PROCESS,

FOR PRODUCING

IRON AND STEEL

OF

Great Strength and Cheapness.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

PLAYER & HENDERSON,

NO. 30 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY GAS COMPANY, Allegheny, Pa., November 5, 1869.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Allegheny Gas Co. will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, November 15, 1869, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration the increasing of the Capital Stock.

JNO. BROWN, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., Pittsburgh, November 4, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company will be held at the Monongahela House on MONDAY, November 15, 1869, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

WM. K. NIMICK, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., Pittsburgh, November 4, 1869.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, for the city of Pittsburgh, will be held at No. 141 Wood street, on MONDAY, November 15, 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

D. P. CORWIN, Secretary.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., Pittsburgh, November 4, 1869.

THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the People's Passenger Railway Company, for the city of Pittsburgh, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Fourth street, on MONDAY, November 15, 1869, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

D. P. CORWIN, Secretary.

OFFICE EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, October 28, 1869.

AN ELECTION OF FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at No. 92 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, November 9th, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ROBERT PINNEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, will be held at the Company's office, No. 61 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, November 10th, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them. By order of the Board of Directors.

SAML. SIMES, Secretary.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, November 2, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR

THIRTEEN DIRECTORS

Of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, on

Tuesday, the 9th day of November Next,

Between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WM. P. HERBERT,

SECRETARY.

DIVIDENDS.

WARREN AND VENANGO OIL COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, at the office of the Company, No. 57 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on and after September 15th, 1869, until which day the Transfer Books will be closed.

By order of the Board.

J. S. FERGUSON, Clerk.

November 1, 1869.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, November 6, 1869.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 12th inst., free of all taxes.

E. H. ALLEGHENY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE Directors of the RALSTON OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable forthwith at the office of the Company, No. 251 Liberty street.

WM. P. HERBERT, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, November 4, 1869.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY GAS COMPANY, Allegheny, Pa., November 1, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors of this Company held this day a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was declared, payable on and after the 15th inst.

J. S. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of the Lawrence Savings Bank have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., payable on demand.

JOS. W. YOUNG, Cashier.

November 2d, 1869.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Pittsburgh, October 30, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after November 11, 1869, free of Government tax.

JOS. LARIMER, Cashier.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 2, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th inst.

ROBERT PINNEY, Cashier.

OFFICE EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, November 2, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

A. LONG, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, November 2, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of

Four Dollars and Fifty Cents,

Upon each share of the Capital Stock, out of the EARNINGS of the last six months, free of Government and State Taxes, payable to Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

CLOTHING.

MEN AND BOYS'

CLOTHING.

Third Arrival of Winter Stock.

Gent's Business and Dress Suits;
Gent's Overcoats, all styles;
Gents D. B. Reefing Jackets;
Gent's Walking and Promenade Suits;
Youths' English Walking Suits;
Youths' Dress Suits;
Youths' Overcoats;
Boys' Dress and School Suits;
Boys' Harney and Metropolitan Suits;
Boys' Overcoats, at all prices.

CHILDREN'S GARIBALDI, PRINCE IMPERIAL, SHERIDAN, CLARENDON, And a Great Variety of other New and Stylish Suits. Children's Department is the Greatest Variety, and all at the Lowest Prices.

GRAY & LOGAN,

89 FIFTH AVENUE and 47 SIXTH, Late St. Clair.

EDUCATIONAL.

HENRY ROHBOCK,

Organist Third Presbyterian Church,

Continues to receive Pupils of all grades. Please make application at his residence, No. 31 FERRY STREET, two doors from Third avenue.

STATEMENT OF THE REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK, October 30, 1869.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages, being first liens on Real Estate	$502,957 00
U. S. 1881, Bonds, @ par	25,000 00
U. S. 10 40 Bonds, @ par	25,000 00
Real Estate	47,217 47
Office Furniture	118 60
Cash	51,403 32
Total	$607,496 39

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors	$550,103 71
Amount due Depositors, Interest, November 1st, 1869	14,037 79
Contingent Fund	43,354 89
	$607,496 39

The above is a true statement.

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the Books of the Bank, Mortgages and securities, counted the Cash, and find the foregoing statement correct.

WM. H. SMITH,
H. CHILDS,
NICHOLAS VOEGTLY, Jr.,
Committee.

November 1st, 1869.

Pres't.—ISAAC JONES. V. Pres't.—WM. H. SMITH.
Accountant—B. C. PARKE. Solicitor—E. BRADFORD TODD.

TRUSTEES:

Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Isaac Jones, Jas. Blokwell, Harvey Childs, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, D. G. Hussey, Jacob Painter, Nicholas Voegtly, Wm. H. Smith.

INTEREST ALLOWED on Deposits, at SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable to Depositors in May and November, which, if not drawn, will be added to the principal and compounded.

Open for Deposit from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily; also, on Saturday evenings from 6 to 9 o'clock.

OFFICE: 63 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS.

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Vermilion.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead	91 parts.
Linseed Oil	9
	100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.

7TH18 Office, No. 9 Smithfield street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE,

Last night but four of the Great Comedian and Versatile Actor,

THE LEFFINGWELL.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 9, 1869, second time of a new and original Comedy, by J. H. Craven, entitled

BILLIARDS;

OR BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE.

Sam Sample, a Billiard Sharp.....Leffingwell.

To conclude with the glorious farce

WHICH IS WHICH;

OR, THE CAPTAINS NOT A-MISS.

In preparation the popular Burlesques, ALADDIN, MY LEA AND LOCK.

Leffingwell Matinee on Saturday.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.

H. W. WILLIAMS.....Sole Lessee and Manager.

The Queen of the Emerald Isle, MISS JENNIE HINSON, Miss RITA PEROY, in her great representations of Classical Draped Statuary, Geo. R. Elsson; Ada Wray, Clara Burton, Millie Olivia, and the great Comedy consolidation, in a tremendous bill, concluding with the Drama, The Path of Crime or the Mysteries of the Irish City. Ladies' Matinee every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½ o'clock.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER,

FOR PERMANENT STOCK, near Fifth, late St. Clair.

V. E. BEARDE.....Manager.

Change of Management. Everything New! HINSON SISTERS assisted by the Mammoth Company, in a superb Bill. Concluding with the thrilling Drama entitled the MIDNIGHT WATCH; Coco, Mr. Beard; Chorus of Programme Nightly.

BURNELL'S

Museum and Parlor Menagerie.

The Great Family Resort, FIFTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Wood streets, opposite Old Theater. OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Shows all the year round.

Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

ST. BRIDGET'S FAIR,

OPEN EVERY NIGHT,

IN THEIR CHURCH, ELEVENTH WARD, Market street and Herron avenue.

Cars pass within one square.

Cathedral Band in attendance.

NEW CLASSES, NEW CLASSES,

NOW FORMING AT

Prof. Cowper's Academy of Dancing,

51 FIFTH AVENUE.

DAYS of Tuition—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, Master and Miss Class, 3 o'clock P. M. Gentlemen's Class Saturday Evening.

N. B.—It is appropriate to the commencement of another season that I should express my gratefulness to the many patrons who have, year after year, favored me with their support. To them, it is scarcely necessary to assert that the same attention to every item that belongs to a well-regulated establishment will be continued. To strangers I wish to select an academy in which to place their daughters and sons, to receive in the full confidence that I have placed their children under my charge, will be no assurance that my honorable efforts will not be duly conducted; and my own assurance that I am quite anxious to make this my permanent home, and to gain that position, will guarantee a continuance of the same exertion. To those who deem novelties an important feature, my many visits to Europe and correspondence there, will not be found wanting to be desired on that point.

PROF. COWPER,

No. 51 Fifth avenue.

R. H. ELIAS'

GRAND

DISTRIBUTION

OF

$98,000 Worth

OF

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware and Store Fixtures.

Tickets One Dollar Each,

Which Includes the CONCERT to be given at Mozart Hall, on Saturday, Nov. 13.

Money should be sent by draft, postoffice order, in registered letter, or by express.

Address all communications to

R. H. ELIAS,

P. O. BOX 1,212,

CINCINNATI, Ohio.

GROCERIES, &c.

GEO. W. DILWORTH. ALBERT M. HARPER, JOSEPH DILWORTH.

Dilworth, Harper & Co.,

Wholesale Grocers,

NO. 213 LIBERTY STREET

Opposite head of Wood street, Pittsburgh,

HAVE OPENED WITH A VERY LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES,

TO WHICH THEY RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS.

KNOX & ORR,

Wholesale Grocers

268 Liberty Street,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

City and Country Merchants

WANTING

FANCY, CHOICE OR PRIME

Rio Coffee,

Can Select from the Largest Stock in the City and at the Lowest Prices,

AT

LITTLE & BAIRD'S,

112 AND 114 SECOND AVENUE.

CAUTION.

We call attention of consumers to the practice of Adulterating Lard Oil by mixing with it Cotton Seed Oil, Rosin Oil, Seal Oil and other Inferior Oils.

Our Lard Oil Warranted Pure.

ANY person altering our Brand or copying our Trade Mark will be prosecuted according to law.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE,

TF CINCINNATI.

NOTICE TO THE CHEESE TRADE.

60 cases Young America;
75 cases Factory, Skimmer, mild;
50 boxes English Cheshire, mild;
50 Half Skims New York factory, mild;
30 boxes New York Goshen, mild.

In store and arriving, for sale with Stock of Groceries.

H. RIDDLE,
Liberty street.

JEWELRY.

NEW JEWELRY STORE JUST OPENED.

Orr & M'Conahy,

114 Federal St., Corner of Water,

ALLEGHENY.

A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, STATUARY, VASES, &C., &C.

PRICES MODERATE AND NO MISREPRESENTATIONS.

Both Members of the Firm are Practical Workmen of Long Experience and Thorough Knowledge of their Business.

Particular Attention Given to Repairing and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

M. WINTERHALTER,

CHRONOMETER AND WATCHMAKER

AND DEALER IN

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

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The Daily Commercial.

ENGLISH RELIGIOUS REVOLUTION.

The Popular Upheaval—Evidences of Decay and General Skepticism.

From the London letter to the New York Times we quote the following on the Religious Revolution and Progress of Skepticism in England:

You who live three thousand miles farther from Rome than these poor islanders do not probably understand this terror of the successor of St. Peter; but it is very real both in England and Ireland. The English Church is more likely to be rent into fragments than the Irish, and there is not the least likelihood of the greater number of the educated classes adhering to any of the fragments. The readers of the *Rock* believe that Mr. Gladstone and the Archbishop of Canterbury are leagued with Dr. Manning and the Jesuits. They know that Mrs. Gladstone and Mrs. Tait are rank ritualists, dabbling in convents and sisterhoods. As a writer in the *Rock* says:

"Witness our Press. How constantly, how ably, how slily, how extensively, it sneers at our preachers and writes up unashamed Catholicity. Witness our schools. Teachers show tendencies, and docile pupils soon exceed. Take our nurseries. Many there with charming tact show Romish pictures and relate Romish tales. In our hospitals, beside the bed of pain and in the dying chamber, nunlike sisters tell how Rome comforts and absolves."

Suppose the frightened *Rock* ite buys a number of the *Church Times*, what he reads is not calculated to allay his terrors. He reads, for example, this sentence, which I clip from a leading article, entitled "The Death Bed of Protestantism. This article, chiefly on the condition of Protestant Germany, closes with the following:

"See, everywhere, in every land of the earth, Protestantism, always a lie, is now a lie which has been found out, denounced and trampled under foot, most deservedly, by its professors. The imposture of 300 years is on its death bed, is yielding up its sinful ghost amid the execrations of millions whom it has misled. There is not the faintest possibility of its resuscitation as a creed. Certain social maxims which it inculcated may probably continue to influence society, certain methods which it invented may still pull their part in the philosophic Theism or Atheism of the future, but the systems devised in Wittenberg and Geneva, in Dort and Zurich, are dead for evermore. Let all who retain their belief in the incarnation of the Son of God, really to the standard of the cross, abandon Protestantism to avowed infidels and reprobates, and endeavor, by purifying and raising Catholicism, to win back for Christianity the nations which the reformation has given over to unbelief."

The same paper sent a reporter one Sunday to visit fourteen different churches in the city of London. He found in them worshipping congregations, except two that were closed, varying from one person to forty. Two had three each, and two six each. In the aggregate there were 162. The aggregate livings are over £7,000. Fourteen persons are paid $55,000 in gold to preach to 162 persons. All round this over-churched and over poisoned city the districts of the most dreadful and disgraceful spiritual destitution. Thus, in 1865, in Clerkenwell, there was only church room for 8,000 or 9,000 out of 68,000; in St. Luke's for 6,000 or 7,000 out of nearly 6,000; in Shoreditch for 15,000 or 16,000 out of 128,000; in Bethenal-green for 12,000 or 13,000 out of 112,000; in Whitechapel for 10,000 or 11,000 out of 78,000; in St. George's East, for 6,000 or 7,000 out of 54,000; in East London for 40,000 out of nearly 40,000, and so on. And this is what the Church of England, the most richly-endowed Church in the world, has done for England's metropolis.

While these violent contests agitate the Church and portend its disestablishment, whether that event lead to its freedom or its fall, the dissenting bodies are active and exultant. During this week the Congregational Union of England and Wales has held a meeting at Wolverhampton. The President, in his opening address, said:

"Rome, in an age of universal skepticism, has declared her unchangeable faith in the supernatural presence of the Holy Ghost in ecclesiastical rulers and councils; she is about to act upon that faith in magnificent defiance of the division of nearly all Europe. I wish to inquire this morning whether our nobler creed be with the same firm and vigorous grasp, and whether it is illustrated and consistently maintained in the actual life and organization and customs of the Congregational churches of this country."

And he went on in very eloquent discourse on the work of the ministry, missionary effort, education and inspiration. If they had but inspiration in preaching, worship and work, the whole world would soon be at the feet of Christ.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Rev. H. W. Beecher, during a recent talk at his Friday evening prayer meeting, compared the conventional religious phrases used by some people to the kopecks and pennies and silver pieces—in the days of specie payments—that he had heard well-to-do business men rattle complacently in their pockets. As a boy, he used to admire such men; but, as a man, when it comes to rattling the round shot of pious, trite sayings, like, "How is it with your soul to-day?" he is disgusted. And well he may be.

The San Francisco *Times* thinks that the people of that city "will be surprised to learn that the capital invested in five of its leading hotels amounts to $4,750,000; that they produce an annual rental of about $450,000; that the small army of people on their pay rolls numbers 600—coinciding singularly with the numbers of that other brigade which won its fame by 'charging;' that the annual income of these hotels exceeds $2,500,000; and that their permanent population is about 2,000 people. The foregoing summary shows one employee to every three and a half persons—I, e., to every married couple, one odd bachelor, and their child. This fact implies a condition of much coddling and comfort; precisely the condition which we find realized in life at Hotel."

A most disgusting exhibition was given in Boston last week by a professional gormandizer, Reynolds by name. Reynolds made a wager of $10 with "Jerry" Desmond that he (Reynolds) could eat within an hour all the smelts that Desmond could catch in twelve hours. The result of Desmond's fishing were ninety-four smelts which he cooked, using a pound of lard and an equal amount of meat. The fish weighed, when cooked, eight pounds. In forty-five minutes after Reynolds sat down to his dinner, the last fish had disappeared and then he offered to eat two pounds of beefsteak if any one would pay for it. Nobody being willing to foot the bill he finished his meal on bread, and then wanted to bet that he would sleep twenty-three hours a day for two successive days. The Boston papers are jubilant over their "Cumulous Feeder."

In these days of multitudinous divorce, we are relieved to hear of a singular character in New Jersey who never can be married enough, although it is always to the same woman. Once a year, this perennial bridegroom sends for the parson and has the nuptial knot tied over again. He buys a fine new bridal dress for the wife of his bosom without regard to expense, and he has a marriage table furnished forth for his friends.

A letter dated Havana, September 24d, says the island has never been healthier than it is now. It is now more healthy than usual at this season of the year. The illness that prevails now will prevail during the present war, so as soon as the Spaniards will try to put down "the rebellion." The Spaniards call illness the wounds of their officers and soldiers, both to deny their defeats and to keep filibusters away from the island.

There is much interest in New Hampshire, in the approaching election when the State Constabulary Law is to be submitted to the people. The prospect is that the law will be accepted by the people, though it is meeting with strong opposition from the Democrats.

A Rival of Father Hyacinthe's.

Father Hyacinthe is not the world. At the first sitting of the Catholic Congress at Paris, the Abbe Marten Kuhl is reported as having made use of the following remarkable language. It will be remembered that the Abbe addressed the Primate of Hungary and eleven other Bishops.

"The Catholic world is on the eve of great and important events, on which will depend whether Catholicism shall regain its place as a teacher of mankind, or whether it has for a long time forfeited, or whether, continuing its fatal and suicidal opposition to liberal ideas and the requirements of the age, it will, as the implacable enemy of liberty, equality and fraternity, pursue the fatal course which can only conduct it to the brink of destruction. Let us be honest, and loyally confess that which all the world knows—viz: that the Catholics are at present divided into two great parties—the liberals, who wish to advance and act harmoniously with the State, and the ultramontane reactionaries, to whom the very name of liberal ideas is odious. Let us see who all here are as representatives from the eight million Catholics of Hungary, decide whether we shall take the path of further downward path; and I feel sure that the assembly, whose members combine with their religious convictions and ardent love for their country, whose decisions affect equally the future of both Church and State, and will be judged one day by the verdict of history, will eagerly accept the path of progress, of intelligence and of liberty."

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Forty-five miles are just finished, and the Superintendent reports that on the portion open for business the net earnings are more than the interest liabilities.

Sixty miles more are graded, and a million and a half of dollars have already been expended on the work.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., and bonds can be issued only at the rate of **$16 000** per mile, or only half the amount upon some other roads. Special security is provided for the principal and for the payment of interest.

Such mortgages upon most railroads are the very safest investments, and so far as we can learn, there is not a single completed line in the Northwest which is not only paying its interest, but a good dividend upon its stock.

The immense grain and other freights to be carried away, and the domestic supplies to be brought in, ensure a profitable business.

First Mortgage Bonds for so small an amount upon a road running through such a rich and already well-settled part of Iowa, can well be recommended as a perfectly safe as well as very profitable investment. At the present rate they pay about ten per cent. on the investment. Over **$400,000** have a ready been taken by the Company's officers and others interested in the enterprise. Pamphlets, with maps, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by

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Plans and specifications will be shown to contractors after November 20, 1869.
Bids will be received for the payment on the 15th of each month, of the estimate of work done and materials furnished the preceding month, reserving 20 per cent., which will be paid in cash on the final completion and acceptance of the work by the Chief Engineer, or for the payment of the reserved 20 per cent., in the Capital Stock of the Company at par.
The Company reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
By order of ZADOK STREET, President, and the Board of Directors.
H. PAUL,
CHIEF ENGINEER.

October 29th, 1869.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH,
INCORPORATED 1854.
CASH CAPITAL.....$175,000.
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office, No. 98 WATER STREET.
WM. A. CALDWELL.....President.
JNO. McDEVITT.....Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY.....Secretary.
Capt. F. A. DORMAN, Genl. Agent and Surveyor.
DIRECTORS:
W. A. Caldwell, John McDevitt, George A. Berry, John Atwell, James Woodburn, Samuel B. Robison, R. H. Palmer, James A. Hutchison, William Rea, Robert Dalzell, William Means, R. Wallace, John B. Canfield, D. M. Gilmore, James McCandless.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
W. M. BAGALEY.....President.
WM. A. SHEPARD.....Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Canals, and the navigation of the Seas.
Insures against loss or damage by fire.
DIRECTORS:
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PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth sts., second floor.
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Buildings; Furniture, Dwellings, Stocks of Merchandise, Household Goods and Island Risks on Steamboats and Inland Navigation. Rates as are consistent with and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with safety. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. Phillips, John Walls, John H. Parke, Jared M. Eyster, Wm. P. Lang, R. H. Lloyd, WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WALLS, Vice President.
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National Insurance Company
OFFICE IN THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
COR. FEDERAL ST. AND THE DIAMOND,
W. W. MARTIN, President.
JNO. BROWN, Jr., Vice President.
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WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK.....President.
WM. P. HERBERT.....Secretary.
Capt. GEORGE NEELD.....General Agent.
Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co's Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home Institution managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined by prompt men and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
DIRECTORS:
Alex. Nimick, James McAnley, Alexander Speer, Wm. Morrison, Charles J. Clarke, Wm. L. Evans, Philip Reymer.
Reuben Miller, Jr., Andrew Ansley, David M. Long, John B. McCune, D. Bausch, Joseph Kirkpatrick.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

NEW PAINT.
To Dealers and Consumers of Paint.
Harris Patent Paint
Fire and Weather Proof,
LETTERS PATENT JULY 3, 1866.
Is an entirely new article, produced under Letters Patent granted to JOS. E. HARRIS, in the United States and Great Britain.
It is neither AN ABSOLUTE NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT as can be produced, and as far superior to all other so-called
FIRE-PROOF PAINT,
As Pure White Lead is to Byrnties. It spreads fifty per cent. more (while costing 25 per cent. less), than the best White Lead, does not blister or peel, and is entirely free from the poisonous character of Lead and other Paints. The Material from which this Paint is produced has never been used in commerce before, and is an additional illustration of the wise economy of nature. All that is asked is
A FAIR TRIAL,
And to that end we offer it to the public, CHALLENGING COMPETITION AS TO ECONOMY, DURABILITY AND PROTECTION FROM FIRE, as well as ease and comfort to the Painter working and using this Paint. ☞ The Material from which this
BUY AND TRY
The Harris Patent Paint.
ADDRESS
HARRIS PATENT PAINT CO.,
Twenty-sixth and Railroad Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1870,
Received by undersigned. Only ONE DOLLAR. December (1869) Number given GRATIS.
W. M. BINGHAM, Jr.,
Pittsburgh Advertising Agency,
143 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HATS AND CAPS.

WHOLESALE
HATS
AND
CAPS
FOR THE
FALL TRADE.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
Men's and Boys'
Hats and Caps,
IN ALL THE
LATEST STYLES,
AT PRICES
That Defy Competition.
R. H. PALMER,
84
WOOD STREET.
Goods Received Daily.

CLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory, BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham, Warehouse, 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
R. B. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.
ESTABLISHED 1830.
GLASS. GLASS.
PHŒNIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND KEYSTONE FLINT GLASS WORKS.
WM. M'CULLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASS WARE.
Also, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER Office, 18 and 20 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ We have a specialty of the Manufacture of FRUIT JARS, making the Cork, Tin Top, and the most desirable Self-Sealers in the market.

HARDWARE.

J. M. FAHNESTOCK,
Successor to S. Fahnestock, dec'd,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer
IN
Foreign & Domestic
HARDWARE,
NO. 56 WOOD STREET,
Third Door Below Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEWS DEALERS.

W. J. M'KNIGHT & BRO.,
DRUG AND NEWS DEALERS,
MOORHEAD HOUSE.....BROOKVILLE, Pa
WALL PAPER AND WINDOW GLASS.
A Large and Varied Stock always on hand.
Newspapers, Periodicals and Books, both Foreign and American, furnished at Publishers' Prices.
☞ The PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL delivered to subscribers on the day of issue.

W. G. ANDERSON,
FRANKSTOWN ROAD, NEAR THE GREENS HUGO TURNPIKE, EAST LIBERTY.
Keeps constantly on hand a Large Assortment of
CIGARS, OF THE VERY BEST BRANDS;
TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.
Also, ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY.
☞ Orders for The PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL received and promptly attended to.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.
JAMES HOWARD,
Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Manilla Roofing and Wrapping Papers.
COR. SMITHFIELD AND SEVENTH AV
☞ Felt, Cement and Gravel Roofing.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Pittsburgh, November 8, 1869.
NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR Grading, Paving and Curbing Willow street, from Fortieth to Forty-fourth streets, and for connecting a Boardwalk on Township Road from Minersville to the Lawrenceville station, Pennsylvania Railroad, are now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until THURSDAY, the 18th November, when they will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.
H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Pittsburgh, November 2, 1869.
NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING Sixteenth street from Penn street to Bridge, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, November 12th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.
H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

PRINTING,
MANILLA,
ROOFING, BALING,
HARDWARE AND GLASS
PAPERS,
Manufactured and Sold by
Frazier, Metzger & Co.,
82 THIRD AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

FRUIT TREES.
A LARGE STOCK OF
FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, VINES, ROSES, BULBS, &c.
For sale by
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street.
Catalogues mailed free on application.

MANUFACTURERS.

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MERCHANT IRON
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE,
Carriage, Plow, Machine, Square Head, Bridge and Skein
BOLTS,
Nuts, Washers and Coach Screws,
HARROW TEETH,
PLOW HANDLE EXTENSION RODS, ETC
Bolts, Spikes and Wrought Iron Shapes,
For Bridges, Dams, Piers, Breakwater and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance in price of iron.
FOUN

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice, Monday, November 8th, 1869, for want of prepayment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the postoffice:

Address.	Postage Due.
American, Ed., Massillon, Ohio	3c
Gefreger, C., Philadelphia, Pa	3c
Lee, Henry C., Philadelphia, Pa	3c
Matterhen, P., Beaver Falls, Pa	3c
Reedy, Sr., Hugh, Wilkesbarre, Pa	3c

List of Drop Letters

Remaining unclaimed in the Pittsburgh Postoffice at noon, on Monday, November 8th, 1869. To obtain any of these letters the applicant must say "Advertised City Drop," and give the date of this list. If not called for within three days they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office:

Adams E J	Hare Jennie and	Neely Wm
Bayne & Co	Hall Capt	Pryon Jas M
Bane P K	Jerome-Harry	Pratt J W
Bachtel J T	Jongeen J	Quinn Wm
Blackford S	Johnson B	Raiswig Geo
Bigley G	Kingman W	Reed J M
Barcley G	Lightner H	Role & Co
Brown J W	Lutevere S B	Rose H B
Brown J M	Lathrop J A	Roberts C
Conway Conroy	Little John	Roberts E
Crain Thos	Mulhollan & W	Shafer Emil
Dravis David	Mahoney Wm	Smith Jno B
Flack Samuel	Martin W F	Stephenson Ben
Forsythe Wm L	Meyer S P	Scott W W
Grant Chas	Miller W W	Wrier W D
Graff Solomon	Miller M W	Ward Geo
Gillespie R R	Ward Peter	Ward Peter
Gormley H S	Miller R C	Winchester D W
Hile L	Miller Jno	Wilson W A
Holland Thos	Murphy John H	Wilson W A
Hamberger S	McComb Wm	Zimmerman D

The largest stock of sewing machine cotton, machine silk, sewing machine oil and sewing machine findings kept in the city at the office and salesroom of the Grover & Baker S. M. Co., 127 Wood street. TWSM

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

WHOLESALE LARCENY.

Chief of Police Hague and officers Moore and Moon, yesterday arrested a woman named Tilly Rogers for the larceny of a lot of jewelry and clothing from the dwelling of Mr. Edward Dravo, No. 122 Penn street, on Saturday morning. It seems she was employed by Mrs. Dravo's family as a domestic, was discharged on Saturday morning, Mrs. Dravo paying her getting-mad part when she started to market. When she returned she was gone, and later in the day Mrs. D. discovered that all her jewelry presented to her by friends on the occasion of her wedding, a fine black silk skirt, a black water proof cloak with cape, a lot of underclothing and a quantity of infant's clothing, together with an envelope containing between sixteen and eighteen dollars was gone. The jewelry stolen consisted of two whole sets, one of topaz and the other of carbuncle, several valuable rings, among them a diamond, several bracelets and chains, and numerous other articles, worth hundreds of dollars. News of the robbery was conveyed to the Mayor's office, and Sunday morning officers turned went to work on the case. They ascertained that the woman was stopping at the house of a friend on Diamond alley, Allegheny, and going to the place they succeeded in arresting her before getting away. Some of the jewelry was recovered. The accused was taken before Mayor Brush, and held for trial for larceny made by Mr. Dravo, at the bail at a hearing. She stated that after Mr. Dravo left the house she packed a cart and loaded her trunks containing the stolen articles to a livery stable in Allegheny, where she stored them about ten o'clock Saturday morning. Later in the day she engaged an express wagon and had the trunks conveyed from the livery stable out street, and after dark she had them taken to Montgomery Hill by another expressman. This expressman was found by Chief Hague, and through him the officers were informed as to where she was stopping. In default of the necessary bail the accused was committed to jail for trial.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Officer Fred. Hilgers, of the Mayor's police, arrested Thomas Mallett last evening, for the larceny of a watch and chain and a ring from the residence of Mrs. Wylie, on Wylie street. The accused acknowledged the theft, and told the officer where the articles properly could be found, and it being his first offence, his hearing will take place to-day.

LARCENY OF A MUFF.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, officer William Sarber brought to the lock-up a man named James Dickinson, whom he arrested in Spring alley, on suspicion that he had stolen a muff and a table cloth which he carried. Dickinson, when arrested, denied that he found the articles in Spring alley, but a lady residing in the North ward, called at the lock-up and stated that the articles had been stolen from her kitchen during the afternoon. An information will be made against Dickinson this morning.

[Before Mayor Drum, Allegheny.]

DISTURBING A MEETING.

Mollie Beech and Mollie Williams were before Mayor Drum yesterday, for insulting policeman and disturbing a meeting.

BUTTER THIEVES.

Two colored boys, named Joe Smith and John Williams, were arrested by the Allegheny police last evening for having in their possession fifteen pounds of butter, which they had stolen from Neely's butter room in the Diamond. They were taken to the lock-up and the stolen butter was found in their possession. They were locked up for a hearing.

[Before Alderman McMaster.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

Joseph Keeling charged Considine Schmall with malicious mischief, alleging that he tore down and destroyed a certain shed on deponent's property, and carried off the lumber of the same. Warrant issued.

LARCENY BY BAILEE.

Sarah Evans brought suit against David Davis for larceny by bailee alleging that on Saturday night the defendant made her son drunk, and then induced him to sell a new coat for eleven dollars. Mrs. Evans had just paid forty dollars for the coat, and on account of the row went to Davis and demanded the money. He refused to pay the same on demand, when she made the information as stated. A warrant was issued. The parties reside on the South side.

[Before Alderman Kosnig.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Maria Lanter complained that John Nicholner assaulted her by pulling her hair, pinching her arms and knocking her down and kicking her. A warrant was issued.

[Before Justice Salisbury, of Birmingham.

HELD FOR A HEARING.

Jacob Cornelius and Nicholas Heyer charged John Bates with assault and battery. Heyer keeps a saloon on Washington street, Birmingham, and on Saturday night Cornelius was in the saloon. It is alleged that Bates broke open the door of the saloon and also threw a brick through the window, the missile striking Cornelius. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

A SOUTH SIDE DISORDERLY.

Henry McLaughlin was arrested on Sunday evening for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He was locked up until yesterday, when he paid a fine and was discharged.

FEROCIOUS DOG CASE.

Hosea Husted charged Richard Bradley with keeping a ferocious dog, that, it seems, bit Husted. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

A WIFE BEATER.

Elizabeth Pomroy alleged that Richard Pomroy, her husband, constantly abused her. On Sunday the defendant was arrested and held for a hearing.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Peter Feld instituted suit against Thomas McCloy for the larceny of a glass hat from Chamberlain's glass works, Birmingham. A warrant was issued.

[Before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

John Elsworth and E. Hoower reside neighbors in East Birmingham. John alleged in an information yesterday that Hoower maliciously placed a quantity of sand and slush on the pavement and on the door steps of deponent's dwelling. A warrant was issued.

[Before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh.]

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Jacob Baumiller, charged with the stabbing at Mandello on Sunday night, of W. T. Bains, had a hearing before Justice Barker yesterday, and in default of $1,000 bail was committed for trial.

YANTON ASSAULT.

Joseph Heisick, a resident of Union borough, was passing through Washington on Saturday night, at eleven o'clock, when, as he alleges, Pete Baker attacked and brutally beat him. Information for assault and battery was made and a warrant issued.

DISORDERLY AT A FAIR.

Officer Precott, of South Pittsburgh, arrested a marfor disorderly conduct at the fair in town Ha. Birmingham. Justice Barker fined him, after which he was discharged.

SEWING MACHINE, for family sewing, rented by the hour, month or year, at the office and salesroom of Grover & Baker S. M. Co., 127 Wood street. TWSM

WIFE MURDER.

UNPARALLELED FIENDISHNESS.

Beaten to Death with Bludgeons

Shocking Scenes--Sickening Details.

The Savage Slayer in Custody.

Whisky and Jealousy the Cause of the Tragedy.

A shocking murder, surrounded with circumstances more than ordinary brutality and ferocity, was perpetrated in this city on Sunday night or Monday morning, at a house on Fifth avenue, three doors east of the toll-gate at Sobogram, the victim being Mrs. Isabella Campbell, and the murderer her husband, Thomas J. Campbell, who for some time past has been following the occupation of driver of an express wagon.

HOW THE MURDER WAS DISCOVERED.

The first intimation that a murder had been committed, came from Campbell himself, who while going down Fifth avenue a little before seven o'clock, Monday morning, carrying in his arms, aged three years, overtook Mayor Brush at the corner of Chatham street, and informed him that his wife had accidentally fallen down stairs and he thought she had killed herself. He further stated that he was afraid some of his neighbors might accuse him of the murder, and desired to give himself up as a prisoner. He was then quite intoxicated, and the Mayor told him to go home, and he would send an officer up to inquire into the matter. With this, Campbell left for home.

THE SCENE OF THE MURDER—A SHOCKING SPECTACLE.

The Mayor on reaching his office dispatched officer Long to investigate the matter. On the way Mr. Long called officer Fred. Ruch to accompany him, and when they had reached the corner of Brady street they met Campbell, who was then on his way to the office of Dr. J. C. Thorn. They stopped and heard Campbell ask Dr. Thorn to go down to the house and examine his wife and pronounce her dead if she was dead. The officers not knowing that the woman had been murdered, went to the house, and on entering found the body of Mrs. Campbell lying on the kitchen floor, horribly bruised and cut about the face and head, and altogether presenting a most shocking and repugnant spectacle and a violent death. They concluded that Campbell had committed the awful tragedy, and the officers returned to the house of deponent and took him into custody, conveying him to the Mayor's office and locking him up for a hearing.

A number of officers then visited the house, and made a thorough examination of it. It is a small brick, containing two rooms on the ground floor, a basement and attic, the latter extending over the two rooms. It does not adjoin any other dwelling, although there are numerous tenements in the immediate vicinity.

THE BODY OF THE VICTIM

Lay in the kitchen, immediately opposite the door. It had been stretched upon some old bedclothes, and presented a horrible appearance of the face, which was swollen and disfigured and exhibited numerous ghastly wounds. The corpse presented a most sickening and squalid appearance. Against the head was a bloody axe, upon which were some bedclothes, partially saturated with blood, and clots of blood were also seen on the floor of the lounge, showing that the woman had been placed in a cot and severely beaten. Large stools and other articles of furniture, greatly disarranged, and a table with one leg broken off, were also noticed, and the whole room presented a most confused appearance. Against the wall was a large pool of thickened blood on a piece of oil cloth in front of the fire place, and here probably the wretched woman, after having been beaten until unable to move, was permitted to bleed to death. Her clothes were also smeared with blood, and the overturned furniture and broken dishes, showed conclusively that violence had been witnessed in this apartment. The adjoining room, however, bespoke an equally disgusting scene, and it was probably here that the murderous assault was commenced, as the furniture was unscathed, and in striking one of them, Campbell broke the axe handle, which lay in pieces. Wearing apparel and other goods, and a clock which his wife had accidentally fallen down stairs and he thought she had killed herself. He further stated that he was afraid some of his neighbors might accuse him of the murder, and desired to give himself up as a prisoner. He was then quite intoxicated, and the Mayor told him to go home, and he would send an officer up to inquire into the matter. With this, Campbell left for home.

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OFFICE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CO. OF THE UNITED STATES.

Equity of Charges for Night Telegraphs —Cost of Night Messages Further Reduced.

PITTSBURGH, November 5, 1869.

The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States, in addition to its reduction in charge for daily messages, have, in addition, made a radical change in the system of charges for night telegraphing, and a great reduction in the rates for commercial and social night messages.

The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States, with whose organization, in 1866, the consolidation of rival lines, after night, a greater number of words for the money than was made by day, are satisfied that the public will appreciate the equity of charging after night, and not required to be delivered until the next morning, at about half the day price, is not fully met by the night message system, as heretofore operated, it not compelling the public to pay for what is not asked. The wish of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, however, has been, so far, to encourage the use of the wires for long business communications, during the night hours, and to show that commercial night messages rarely reach, and seldom exceed, fifty words, while the actual time of transmission has not been made twenty, because the charge is for fifty words, and the operator is paid for no more; thus causing the parties who only wish a word into the office, to pay for fifty as they do, and really affording to such no reduction as a compensation for the extension of facilities for their benefit. To meet this mere working of what was intended to be, and is a real benefit to the public, the company has decided, and place on an equal footing, and encourage the use of the wires for family and social as well as commercial messages, the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States have reduced from the present to night messages. That Company will hereafter receive messages at any time of the night, from ten upwards, *to be transmitted after seven P. M., and not before the following day*, on behalf the usual charge for a similar number of words transmitted during the day.

President Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States.

REDUCTION OF RATES FOR TRANSMISSION OF TELEGRAPH MESSAGES.

Opening of the Offices of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States in Chicago.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CO. OF THE U. S.,
PITTSBURGH, November 5, 1869.

THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES having completed their lines to Chicago, have the pleasure of announcing to the public generally, who have been fractured in four places, on the back and top of the head, and the left temple was also crushed in. The jaw bone was broken in two, gashes on the face, and numerous bruises on other parts of the body. The skull was probably broken by repeated blows from the poker.

STATEMENT OF THE PRISONER.

Campbell brought the corpse to the watch house by officer Ruch, of the Mayor's police, at about thirty-five minutes to nine o'clock. He was very much intoxicated and greatly excited, but on being presented to Captain Robert Graham, who has charge of the lock-up, without any solicitation or inducement, made the following statement. Said he: "I have lost the best spoke in my wheel, but I know that I did not kill her; I did not inflict any of the injuries which caused her death; I cannot tell when she died; was out on Saturday at the time the injuries were inflicted; both her and myself drunk." The prisoner here paused a while, but on continuing said: 'On Sunday afternoon I discovered my company, which was not with whom she was entirely too intimate; he saw me and ran and I after her; in running she tripped and fell down the stairs killing herself; did not remain at home Sunday; was drunk and asleep when she died; heard her groan about two o'clock A. M., on Monday." The prisoner said no more at this time, but after being placed in a cell told several conflicting stories to the reporters, of which the following is a part: He said his wife had had a quarrel with two men who visited her home on Sunday afternoon, and that they had inflicted the injuries which produced death; that he had called in a physician and had sat up all night attending her. The prisoner here reiterated his statement made to Capt. Graham in reference to finding her having criminal intercourse with the two men referred to, adding that in running away from him she had fallen down the stairs. He supposed the people he undoubtedly had killed her, and not withstanding he had not done so, if he had to swing for it, he would swing like a man. No connected account of the affair could be gained from Campbell, and the excited and confused manner in which his statements were made tended to render them improbable. Those who heard them understand the slightest doubt that that he is the perpetrator of the awful crime.

To others who passed into the lock-up he stated that a man named Golden had visited the house on Sunday, and that he had every reason to believe that he (Golden) had committed the murder. He also said that a woman whose name he did not know, but who had been at the house on Sunday, had told him that the deceased previous to her death, informed her that Golden had killed her.

Campbell maintained silence until about ten o'clock, when he requested Captain Graham to handcuff him, as another officer with him to find the woman referred to as having stated that Golden killed the deceased. His request was of course refused, and then he implored Captain Graham to let him out for a short time, stating that he desired to attend his wife's funeral. This was also refused, when he appeared very much affected. After a while, however, he became communicative, and in response to a question by Capt. Graham about a cut on his hand, said that on Saturday night he had a quarrel with three or four men in the house. He had purchased a gallon of whisky, and after drinking some himself, treated him, and in striking one of them, Wickturne by name, he cut his hand. On Sunday morning the three men got drunk, and thinks his wife hid it, as it could not be found anywhere in the house. He then went out and provided another gallon, and when he went home he found the house the two men before referred to. Just before being taken to jail he remarked that when he found his wife in company with the men referred to he slapped her twice or thrice with his open hand, as in his previous statements he said he had not raised his hand against her. There was no connection in his entire statements, and no one believed anything else than that he is the murderer.

INFORMATION FOR MURDER—FINAL COMMITMENT.

Upon the facts as ascertained, Chief Hague made an information for murder against Campbell, and in the afternoon he was brought before the Mayor for a hearing.

District Attorney Pearson and the Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Black, appeared for the Commonwealth, and J. C. McCarthy, Esq., for the prisoner. The District Attorney submitted the following evidence:

Jo. Moorhead, of the Fourteenth ward of Pittsburgh, make this my solemn statement: I was in Mr. Campbell's house on Sunday evening, November 7, 1869, about four o'clock. Mr. Campbell went up stairs. I heard Campbell's wife scream, cry "murder." I heard a heavy fall, then Mr. Campbell came down stairs; he went up stairs three times; every time he went up stairs he beat her; every time he was up stairs she screamed murder. The last time he was up stairs he said: "You Goddam—, I'll kill you." He then order her down stairs. I looked down the stairs after he came down he picked her up and laid her on the settee and continued beating her with a poker. I told him it was a shame to abuse a woman; he told me it was none of my business. I cut my—d—d liver out; I then left; she was alive when I left: I did not know she was dead when I left; I left the mill this morning.

The witness was cross-examined at length upon the above statement by John C. McCarthy, Esq., counsel for the prisoner.

Owen Murphy, sworn—Don't know anything about the murder; I was in Campbell's house last night, and he asked me to go to a drug store and get some sticking plaster for his wife's head; I went and got some; I found her on board his evening I was at Campbell's house; I heard her cry; on stairs, crying; she said Campbell beat and her; she said there was a lump on her head and shoulder was broken; Campbell was walking like a man. No connected account of the affair could be gained from Campbell, and the excited and confused manner in which his statements were made tended to render them improbable. Those who heard them understand the slightest doubt that that he is the perpetrator of the awful crime.

To others who passed into the lock-up he stated that a man named Golden had visited the house on Sunday, and that he had every reason to believe that he (Golden) had committed the murder. He also said that a woman whose name he did not know, but who had been at the house on Sunday, had told him that the deceased previous to her death, informed her that Golden had killed her.

Campbell maintained silence until about ten o'clock, when he requested Captain Graham to handcuff him, as another officer with him to find the woman referred to as having stated that Golden killed the deceased. His request was of course refused, and then he implored Captain Graham to let him out for a short time, stating that he desired to attend his wife's funeral. This was also refused, when he appeared very much affected. After a while, however, he became communicative, and in response to a question by Capt. Graham about a cut on his hand, said that on Saturday night he had a quarrel with three or four men in the house. He had purchased a gallon of whisky, and after drinking some himself, treated him, and in striking one of them, Wickturne by name, he cut his hand. On Sunday morning the three men got drunk, and thinks his wife hid it, as it could not be found anywhere in the house. He then went out and provided another gallon, and when he went home he found the house the two men before referred to. Just before being taken to jail he remarked that when he found his wife in company with the men referred to he slapped her twice or thrice with his open hand, as in his previous statements he said he had not raised his hand against her. There was no connection in his entire statements, and no one believed anything else than that he is the murderer.

INFORMATION FOR MURDER—FINAL COMMITMENT.

Upon the facts as ascertained, Chief Hague made an information for murder against Campbell, and in the afternoon he was brought before the Mayor for a hearing.

District Attorney Pearson and the Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Black, appeared for the Commonwealth, and J. C. McCarthy, Esq., for the prisoner. The District Attorney submitted the following evidence:

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To others who passed into the lock-up he stated that a man named Golden had visited the house on Sunday, and that he had every reason to believe that he (Golden) had committed the murder. He also said that a woman whose name he did not know, but who had been at the house on Sunday, had told him that the deceased previous to her death, informed her that Golden had killed her.

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Neglected Coughs and Colds.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "common cold," in its first stage; that which, in the beginning, would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the lungs. Brown's Bronchial Troches, or cough lozenges, afford instant relief.

Malarious Fogs.

Countless millions of the subtle dart of malarious vapor reek from the moist earth every twenty-four hours during the month of November. This evaporated moisture is the active principle which begets fever and ague, bilious quotidents, indigestion, dysentery, bilious cholic, rheumatism and many other ailments which prevail more generally in the fall than at other seasons, and some of which in low, swampy regions and new clearings, take the form of virulent epidemics. The best safeguard against these complaints, as evidenced by the experience of a long series of years, is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the most pleasant and, at the same time, the most efficient of all vegetable antidotes. The invigoration of the system is manifestly the best means of defending it against the causes of sickness, whether constitutional or casual. Nature, as every pale-cid knows, is the most determined enemy of disease, and the paroxysms of an acute malady are in most instances the consequences of the efforts she makes to conquer the foe. The great object, therefore, of preventive treatment is to reinforce the system, and it is accomplished thoroughly, rapidly and safely, by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This powerful tonic contains also an apparent and corrective principle. It is no less valuable as a regulator and purifier than as an invigorant, and there is no danger of exciting the brain or over-stimulating the circulation by employing it as anantidote.

Hostetter's Bitters

At Rankin's, No, 44 Sixth avenue.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.
Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.
Water Main Extension Bonds,
EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.
For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, November 8, 1869.

The local money market was variously reported to-day. At some of the banks but a moderate demand was made upon them for loans, whilst at others it was more pressing. The fact is, however, plain, the demand for money is much beyond the ability of banks and private bankers to furnish. As a general thing first-class customers can get liberal accommodations from banks with which they usually have large accounts, but there is a large class of borrowers who are supplied through brokers, and in an ordinary condition of the market can get discounts at from 10 to 12 per cent., but in the present state of extreme stringency it is almost impossible to negotiate their paper at any fair rates.

—In reference to the last statement of the New York city banks, the *Herald* of Sunday says: The weekly statement of the associated banks reflects the movement of the crops, the shipments of currency leading to a decrease in the item of legal tenders amounting to over two millions of dollars, the amount in the Treasury operations of the week in gold sales and bond purchases were in favor of the street, this loss is quite large and exhibits the extent of the demand which the banks have been called upon to meet. The increase in specie through the Government sales of gold and disbursements of the November coin interest is over three millions; so that the banks actually gain a million in reserve. As the deposits have increased about two millions the gain in surplus over the legal reserve is only half a million. The pressure for discounts is reflected in the increase of the item of loans.

—Since the announcement of the November dividends the stocks of some of our banks are offered somewhat below their average price during the present year. It is not to be expected that stocks which have generally earned from 10 to 12 per cent. dividends would hold up to the advanced prices under a reduction in the earnings to 8 per cent., as in the case in New York. Operators there feel that a lower range of prices is being established to accommodate the market to more conservative investors. The Pacific Mail and Western Union dividends have been so regularly received by the owners of our prime home securities that they shudder to think that it is possible that they will have to put up with lower dividends in the future.

There were no important changes in the price of Government bonds to-day, and the market is generally steady, and from indications no great danger of any rapid decline. It is quite certain that should prices fall much lower, there would be a disposition on the part of foreign purchases on foreign account. There are millions of money in New York in the hands of the agents of European capitalists that would speedily be invested in American funds on a lower market.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York, as furnished to them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Mora.	Noon.	Close.
1881, 6s	117¾	118	118
1881, 5-20s	113¾	114	114
1865, 5-20s, old	113¾	114	114
1865, 5-20s, new	115¾	115¾	115¾
1867, 5-20s	115¾	115¾	115¾
10-40s	107¾	107¾	107¾
7-30s	107¾	107¾	107¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York as follows:

	Nov. 4.	Nov. 5.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	129¾	129¾		
U. S. Bonds, 1881	118¼	118¼		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	113¾	113¾		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	113¾	113¾		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	113¾	113¾		
U. S. Bonds, new 6s	115¼	115¼		
U. S. Bonds, new 5s	115¼	115¼		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	115¾	115¾		
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	107¾	107¾		

—The railway stocks to-day were barely steady. It is difficult to say at present whether or no the heavy transactions in Reading and the Vanderbilt stocks during the latter part of last week, were on the strength of anticipated increased earnings of late by the Reading road is given as the cause of the advance in this stock.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Bond Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

November 5, 1869.	10 A M	11 A M	12 M	1 P M	2 P M	3 P M	4 P M
New York Central	183¾	183	183½	183	183½	183½	183½
Erie	25	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
Hudson River	162¾	162					
Harlem	132	132					
Reading	98	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Michigan Southern	92¾	92¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Michigan Central	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	83	83	86	86	86	86	86
Chicago and Northwestern	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Do preferred	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Cash Illinois Central	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
St. Paul		70¾			70¾	70¾	70¾
St. Paul, preferred		85¾			85¾	85¾	85¾
Toledo and Wabash		62¾			62¾	62¾	62¾
Toledo and Wabash, pref.		85¾			85¾	85¾	85¾
Fort Wayne		92¾			92¾	92¾	92¾
Chicago Alton		140			140	140	140
Ohio and Mississippi		30¾			30¾	30¾	30¾
Western Union Telegraph		36¾			36¾	36¾	36¾
Pacific Mail		67¾			67¾	67¾	67¾
Adams Express		69¾			69¾	69¾	69¾
Wells, Fargo & Co		19¾			19¾	19¾	19¾
American Express		54			54	54	54
United States Ex		55			54		
Merch. U. Ex							

A comparison between Saturday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	184½	184		½
Erie	26	25¼		¾
Hudson River	166¾	162		3¾
Reading	97¾	97¾		
Reading	97¾	97¾		
Mich. Central	120	120		
Mich. Southern	90¾	90¾		
Illinois Central	136			
Cleve. and Pitts	86	86		¾
Chicago and North.	71	71¾		
Rock Island	96	96		
St. Paul	104½	104½		
St. Paul, pref	70¾	70¾		
Fort Wayne	92¾	92¾		
Tol. and Wabash	62¾	62		¾
do preferred	86	85		1
Fort Wayne	85¾	85¾		
Chicago and Alton	149	151½	2¼	
Ohio and Miss	27¾	30¾	3	
Western U. Tel	36¾	36¾		
Pacific Mail	67¾	67¾		
Adams Express	67¾	69¾	2	
Wells, Fargo & Co	19¾	19¾		
American Express	54	54		
United States Ex	55	54		1
Merch. U. Ex				

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, November 8, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—¾ off buying, and ¾ premium selling.

FLOUR—Quiet at $4 25@4 50 for fair to choice spring extras.

WHEAT—Dull and weak and 2½@3c lower; sales of No. 1 at 91@92c; No. 2 at 86@87c, closing at 87½c this afternoon market dull at 87½c seller November, 89½c seller December for No. 2.

CORN—Dull and 1c lower, ranging at 68¼@67½c for No. 2, and 64½@65½c for rejected closing quiet at 66¾@67c seller November. Afternoon market dull at 67c bid, 67½c asked.

OATS—Dull at 38@38¾c for No. 2, and 36¾@37½c for rejected. Closing at 38½@38¾c, rejected at 36¾@37½c.

RYE—Moderately active and firmer; sales of No. 1 at 76@77c, and No. 2 at 67½@68c, rejected at 63c. Closing firm at 77c for No. 1, and 68c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Quiet and firmer at 92@93c for No. 2, closing at 97c.

BROOM CORN—Dull at $1 00.

SUGAR—B½@11½c for common to prime Cuba.

MOLASSES—Steady and firmer at 55c for prime 28 deg. cash; 52c seller January and February. Lard steady at 15½@15¾c for prime kegs.

CATTLE—Dull at $4 00@6 25 for light to good shipping steers.

HOGS—In good packing demand at $7 75@9 25 for fair to medium; $9 50@9 70 for good to prime.

LATER.

CHICAGO, November 8—10 P. M.

In the afternoon the grain markets were quiet at nominally unchanged prices. No. 2 spring wheat held at 87½c seller the regular board, and half 89½c seller December, closing steady. Corn quiet and easier at 66@66½c seller November. No. 2 oats quiet at 38¾c seller month. In the evening the grain markets were dull and closed as follows:

	Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 8—Cotton quiet; middling 16c. Flour—extra family $5 50. Grain quiet; red wheat $1 40@1 45; white $1 50@1 60. Corn—mixed 70c. Oats—mixed 40c. Rye 80c. Provisions unchanged. Bacon—clear sides 20c; bulk meats, 20 days in salt—shoulders 13½c; clear sides 18½c. Hams—sugar cured 22½@23c. Whisky weaker. Leaf tobacco firm; supply very light; sales unimportant.

	New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 8.—There is little or no change in the features of the market. Trade is rather quiet and the tendency of prices is slightly in favor of buying, being a decline in Prequot ticks. From 2⅞ to 2¾c, and in Pacific Fancy Prints from 22½ to 22c. The Express says there have been a number of small failures in the interior, and high rates of freight to mention names until they are officially announced.

	Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 8—Flour dull and weak; 500 bbls Pennsylvania family $5 25@5 50; Indiana and Ohio do $5 25@5 75; fancy $7 00. Wheat dull; red $1 30@1 35; white $1 45@1 50. Rye steady at $1 05@1 06. Corn quiet; mixed western 93@97c. Oats dull at 50@50½c. Petroleum firm; crude 22c; refined 38½c. Provisions in light demand and unchanged. Wh